



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penna.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

William H. English, of Indiana.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1880.

The summer vacation of the public schools has commenced. As the system of apprenticeship has gone entirely out of vogue, so that the American supply of journeymen mechanics is to be kept up by foreign immigration, if some means could be devised during the recess by which a portion of the money collected for these schools could be spent in imparting technical instruction, it would be better for the pupils, their parents, and for the State at large.

The democrats of Bedford county, irrespective of their views on the State debt question, have held a rousing meeting, ratified the Cincinnati ticket, and resolved to vote for the election already nominated by the State democratic convention. This is right, proper and sensible. Elect Hancock, get the country out of the hands of the republicans first, and then we can divide as much as we choose about the exact amount of money the State owes.

Whittaker has been convicted of an assault on himself and of perjury, and has been found deficient in his studies and recommended for dismissal, but because General Schfield complimented the West Point cadets for the many course they pursued in their treatment of the inmate offered them by Whittaker's counsel, it is reported that he is to be removed from that post. When General Hancock becomes President such an act of gross injustice will be impossible.

It may have been an imprudent remark, and doubtless was; but one of the leading negro politicians in the republican congressional convention which met in this city yesterday, "let the cat out of the bag" when he announced that eight tenths of the members of the readjusters' convention, to assemble in Richmond on next Wednesday, would be republicans, and a majority of them colored at that. And such a convention is to put forward an electoral ticket for the purpose of splitting, if possible, the conservative vote and securing the State for Garfield!

The female suffragists made attacks upon the Judiciary Committees of both houses of Congress at the last session, and upon the republicans, the greenback, and the democratic national conventions, but on none of them made any appreciable impression. The fact is that women to gain their ends, must have either wit, beauty or wealth, and as but few of these among them who want the privilege of voting are possessed of either of these requirements, their chances of obtaining it are but small indeed, especially when the vast majority of the sex are content to live without the enjoyment of any such privilege.

Among the most insurable omissions of the last session of Congress was the failure to repeal the law compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to have two millions of silver dollars coined every month. The vaults of all the depositories are insufficient to store the rapidly increasing amount of the cheap coin, large sums have to be expended for enlarging the capacity of those depositories, and as fast as the silver dollars are issued they are returned to the Treasury because they are both unwieldy and are known to be intrinsically worth less than their nominal value. Silver is an excellent material for subsidiary currency, but for money there should only be two sorts—gold, and paper which can be converted into it on demand.

The Lynchburg Virginian urges a general observance, especially at the South, of "Independence Day," and thinks that it will go far to retort the allegations of those political enemies in the other sections, who insist that our people still meditate what they call "treason." While we have long since given up all hope of convincing certain people of the North that any good or patriotic purpose animates the people of the South, yet the suggestion of the Virginian is not a bad one, and as this is to be a jubilee year, terminating in the burial forever, we hope, of sectional strife and the reestablishment of an era of good feeling between North and South, by the election of Hancock and English, let the national holiday be everywhere observed throughout the land, and, for the nonce, let joy be unconfined.

The Boston Herald says:

"Nobody but an idiot, moved by partisan rage or the necessity for bread and butter, would dare accuse either Garfield or Hancock of dishonesty."

And yet a congressional committee reported as follows:

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest let a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

Now, that the members of this committee may have been idiots, moved by partisan rage or the necessity for bread and butter, we don't deny, but that a majority of them was composed of not only political but personal friends of Mr. Garfield is an assertion the truth of which not even Mr. Garfield will attempt to controvert. But no matter how wrong the Herald may be as regards Mr. Garfield, it is unquestionably

right in what it says about General Hancock; for nobody, not even an idiot, moved by partisan rage or the necessity for bread and butter, ever excused the idea that General Hancock was dishonest.

Mr. George William Curtis, the great patriot and civil service reformer, who couldn't stand Grant and Cocking because they made the requirements of party dominate those of country, now, unimpaired of the fact that the two candidates for the presidency, one is sectional and quickly resigning under charges most damaging to his reputation for honesty and probity, brought against him, too, by his own party; and the other, a national one, without fear and without reproach, supports the former, and advises all the so-called northern independents to follow his example. His advice, however, it is probable, will be thrown away, for the independent voters are generally those who try to get on the strong side, and Mr. Curtis, for some years past, has been making desperate attempts to get on that side but has failed signally in every instance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OF 1871 deaths in New York city for the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday, 79 were directly caused by excessive heat.

Dr. Towner, up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon had completed 74 hours of his fast in New York of fasting 10 days.

The republican national committee met in New York yesterday, but the special committee on organization not being ready to report, the committee adjourned until to-day.

Six precious boys, whose ages range from six to nine years, are in custody in Boston charged with entering a store and carrying off property valued at \$30.

Gen. Garfield and Gen. Hancock are both to be invited to be present in Boston at the celebration of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, on the 17th of September next.

The public debt statement issued yesterday, shows a decrease for the month of June at \$10,214,424.51, which includes \$3,375,934 fractional currency estimated to be lost or destroyed.

The Irish revolutionary convention, which has been in session at Philadelphia several days, adjourned yesterday. A revolutionary board of directors was elected, and an address "to the friends of liberty everywhere" prepared.

A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia yesterday for a foreclosure of the \$600,000 mortgage loan issued by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company in 1874.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late George Opdyke, ex-Mayor and banker of New York, were applied for yesterday. Personalty was sworn to as \$1,200,000. The widow renounced her right to the letters.

Ann Mitchell, a homeless woman looked up in the York street station house, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself to the rail with a strip torn from her shawl.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has proposed a new schedule to carry passengers from Richmond, Va., to Pittsburgh in sixteen hours, to Cincinnati in twenty-seven hours and to Chicago in twenty-nine hours.

Mr. Caroline Breiman, who recently recovered a judgment of \$25,000 damages in Brooklyn for the loss of her husband's affections against the widow Pasch, committed suicide during the absence of her lawyer, received \$750, and disappeared.

A sweet little girl only eighteen months old was found in Franklin Square, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, abandoned by its mother. It was lying asleep under an umbrella that had been raised to protect it from the sun. A warning bottle and a package of clothing were found lying beside it.

The two hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Order of Christian Brothers by Jean Baptiste de La Salle was celebrated in New York, yesterday, by a most pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal McCloskey presided with Bishop McNeely, of Albany, celebrant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A great fire was taking yesterday in Ruzan, Russia. Sixty houses were destroyed.

The famine fever in Ireland is widely increasing.

The ex-Khedive's harem will be permitted to reside in Sayra.

The tide-gate is raging in forty-three districts on the shores of the Black Sea, and has also appeared in the Zoological Gardens of St. Petersburg.

The Pope has decided to accept the Prussian church law. He intends at the next consistory to nominate bishops to fill the vacant sees.

Yesterday the thirteenth anniversary of the confederation of the provinces, was celebrated throughout the Canadian dominion as a general holiday.

Forty nine French monks have resigned rather than excrete the religious doctrine. It is expected that the Jesuits will immediately apply to the judges for ratification in their rights of property and domicile.

Mr. Gladstone's motion permitting members of the House of Commons to affirm, in aid of taking the oath, if they choose, was adopted last night, after a spirited debate, and Bradlaugh will take his seat. A test vote showed that the Liberals had a majority of 52.

The navy of Morocco has attacked the port of the Moroccan confederate letter from the Sultan, commanding him to discontinue and punish all activities—officers, judges and other authorities—who may have refused justice and protection to the Hebrews.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Gladstone said that in view of what was happening in some parts of Ireland, he did not consider the present a fitting time to allow Gordon, Clarke, Luby, O'Donovan, Ryan and other Fenian prisoners to return home.

News received from Peru, via Panama, confirms the intelligence of the capture of Teos, Peru, by the Chilians, and reports the commencement of the attack on Arica. The Chilians lost 4,000 men and the allies 6,000 at Tacna. Col. Camacho, Col. McLellan and Gen. Pez are among the superior officers of the allies killed.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF APPOINTMENT.—The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to collectors of internal revenue and others: On and after July 1, 1880, any application for appointment to the office of gauger, stockkeeper, storekeeper and gauger, or inspector of tobacco in the internal revenue service will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in each case will be in the handwriting of the applicant and signed by him, stating his age, legal residence, where born, and service in the army and navy, if any. The application must be accompanied by testimonials as to character for sobriety, industry and business habits. Collectors of internal revenue will report to the Secretary of the Treasury whenever the necessities of the service require new appointments or removals of incumbents, giving the reasons therefor and forwarding to this office the papers in each case. Removals from office of any of the above named officers will hereafter be made only by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1880.

Among the senators in the city to-day are Messrs Kellogg, Beck and Farley. The two latter meeting at the Capitol this morning flattered themselves upon the favorable prospect for, or, as they put it, the assured certainty of, a democratic President on the 4th of next March. While at the Capitol Mr. Beck drew the amount of salary due him, and it was so much that he remarked he was glad he had been kept too busy last session to spend much money, and that it would be more agreeable to spend it now. Mr. Beck is one of the few democratic senators who are rich.

Mr. Crosswell, Postmaster General under Gen. Grant, was interviewed this morning on the subject of the asserted and generally believed delinquency among the Grant wing of the republican party. He denied its existence, and said the party was thoroughly united. He also said that in May and not only Grant republicans, but heretofore good democrats, were rallying to the ticket, among whom he was at liberty to mention Col. Ed. Webster, the democratic collector at the port of Baltimore, under President Johnston, and Mr. Frederick Stone, democratic member of Congress from the 5th district in 1872. Mr. Crosswell's words were brave, but there was something in his tone and manner that led the interviewer to believe that his heart was not in them.

Senator Wallace was in the city last night. He corroborated what was said in this correspondence yesterday about his probable election to the position of chairman of the national democratic executive committee; that he would be made eligible thereto by the resignation of Mr. Scott, the Pennsylvania member of that committee, and his appointment to fill the vacancy; that Mr. Bursum did not want to retain the chairmanship any longer, and that, as an original Hancock man, the General wanted him elected. Mr. Wallace mentioned some of the particulars of the recent interview between himself, General Hancock and Mr. Tilden, among them that Mr. Tilden had stated that the General always had been his favorite for the nomination, and that he would take as great interest in his election as he could to secure it; as he would have done had he (Tilden) been the nominee. (This of course means that the contents of that famous letter are at the disposal of the national democratic executive committee.)

General Duncan Walker, secretary of the national democratic executive committee, returned from New York to-day. He says that, so far as the national ticket is concerned, unity and harmony have been completely restored among the New York democrats; that each wing will exert its utmost efforts, if for no other reason just to show what the united democratic party of New York can accomplish, and that the estimated majority for Hancock and English in that State will be from thirty to forty thousand.

Mr. Allick Stephens will leave Culpeper, Va., to-morrow for his home, stopping at Richmond one day, and at Augusta long enough to deliver a speech on national affairs which he has taken some pains to prepare. Mr. Stephens says he is too old to be enthusiastic but that he is convinced from what he sees and hears, from his experience, and from his knowledge of American human nature, that Hancock and English will be elected. Mr. Stephens is much pleased with the hospital show line at Culpeper. While there he was consulted by the readjusters as to the course they should pursue. They told him that they would be satisfied with half the electors on the State ticket. He advised them not to be obstinate, but to accept four or even two of the electors, and to do so, that they would endanger the vote of the State. It is said here that a proposition to let the readjusters designate some of the men on the electoral ticket would be agreed to by a majority of the regular democratic organization, and that those men now on the ticket who will give way so as to let some readjusters be appointed in their places will be wise, for that when the offices are to be distributed they will not be forgotten.

A real estate agent who has sold houses to various office holders here upon the monthly installment payment plan has been informed by them that they will pay no more, as it is probable they will lose their positions after the 4th of next March, and that they cannot be freed from their debts by process of law before that time. Such is the talk here, and it is all one and the same way.

Mr. Duncan, one of the leaders of the Alexandria faction, informed me this morning that the reports of the local press to this time were greatly in excess of those of the same period last year, and that the indications for a good season were excellent. He says the expenses of the canal are \$60,000 and the receipts last year were only \$17,000.

Mr. G. C. Round, of Prince William, was in the city yesterday. He and Messrs. Cannon of King and Queen, Mayo of Westmoreland, and Green of Stafford county, are aspirants for the readjusters' nomination for Congress for the First Virginia district. John Woltz is the republican candidate, and among the names mentioned in connection with the conservative nomination are those of General Bate, the incumbent, Judge Gooback, of Fredericksburg, R. J. Washington, of Westmoreland and Mr. Meredith of Prince William county.

SEVERE WIND STORM.—A severe wind storm, attended with much rain and a little hail, passed over a portion of the Southern end of this county last Friday afternoon, the like of which, it is said, was never before witnessed in that section. The fury of the storm was first felt in the neighborhood of Mr. Lewis Hawling; it covered a belt of country about a mile in width, and travelled from west to east—leveling fences and grain stacks, filling the air with rain and shovels of wheat, tearing the blades of growing corn into tatters, and playing havoc with garden truck generally; overturning sheds, and hurling the stoutest trees from their foundations like wisps of straw. In the neighborhood of Mr. Paulson's, on Ball's Mill road, it seems to have been particularly severe, and in several places the road was completely blocked by the uprooted trees; at Oak Hill, the beautiful lawn surrounding the residence of Dr. Geo. A. Quimby, suffered terribly; some fifteen or twenty of the grand old oaks, locusts and other trees that had stood the storms of a century, yielded to the force of this one, and were uprooted by its maddened fury. One of the large pillars supporting the handsome portico in front of the dwelling was demolished by a falling tree, and the head of the house itself sustained a severe shock from the same cause; while the destruction of fences, crops, &c., on the farm of Mr. Sterling Murray, was very great.

Among the incidents related of the effects of the gale, was the blowing of a wagon, loaded with wheat, twenty feet up a hill, where it was lifted off its feet and carried across an entire field; a cow and calf were blown out of a pasture field into Spots Creek, &c., but strange and pleasant to say, "nobody was hurt."

APPEAL ALLOWED.—Judge Christian, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, has allowed an appeal and supersedeas in the case of Lowe against Jenkins, administrator, and als., to a decree pronounced by the Circuit Court of Loudoun county at its April term, 1880.

FAIRFAX CENSUS.—It is understood that the new census shows an increase during the last ten years of 721 in the population of Providence township, Fairfax county. This is the Fairfax C. H. district.

A large meeting in favor of a Franco-American treaty was held at Bordeaux on Wednesday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Farmville Mercury has changed its form from folio to quarto.

The population of Leesburg, by the new census, will foot up about 2,000.

Mr. Wm. C. Shawen died very suddenly at his home near Waterford, Loudoun county, on Monday evening.

Hugh W. Shaffer, of Staunton, has had the degree of D. Sc. of Liwa conferred upon him by Yale College.

Dr. E. H. Smith, of Dinwiddie county, has been appointed United States consul at Naples. Mr. Smith is the father of Hon. J. Ambler Smith.

Mr. Geo. Hunter, living about two miles northeast of Lewisburg, has a two-years old heifer that gives from a gallon to a gallon and a-half of milk twice a day, and has never had a calf.

The board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute have appointed ten State cadets from districts and one cadet at large. They have also reinstated nine of the twenty-seven cadets expelled in February for insubordination.

Another storm with rain and hail passed over Danville and vicinity yesterday, unroofing the tobacco factories of E. X. Burton & Co., and T. C. Williams & Co., and several other buildings. Crops and other property were damaged considerably.

At the University of Virginia, yesterday, or tickets of proficiency and diplomas were distributed and academic and professional degrees conferred, after which Captain J. H. Chamberlayne, of the Richmond Staff, delivered the annual address before the alumni association. The commencement festivities closed last night with a ball.

The grand jury of Henrico county, yesterday, failed to find a true bill against Colonel Thomas Smith and Mr. W. C. Eam, the principals in the late duel, but made a presentment against Mr. J. B. Walters, one of the seconds, for carrying a challenge and aiding and abetting in said duel. After the indictment was made Mr. Walters appeared before the court, and was bailed in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next term. Since the grand jury failed to present Colonel Smith and Mr. Eam, the warrants which had been issued for their arrest will be withdrawn.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Wanted—More Light.

On the night of Tuesday, the 29th instant, the conservative committee for this city held a meeting at the residence of Hugh Latham, Esq., to consider and determine, amongst other things, the method by which delegates to the Congressional convention which meets here next month, should be selected.

Messrs J. M. Johnson and Geo. A. Nush-bach went before the committee and urged them to order a primary election, in which all the qualified conservative voters of the city could take part and select the best representative men in the several wards to go to the convention and vote in the nomination of the best representative man of this district for Congress.

These gentlemen stated to the committee that the money necessary to defray the expenses of the primary would be forthcoming, thus relieving the committee from all care and responsibility on that account, and then gave at some length the reasons which impelled them to ask that a primary election rather than ward meetings should be held, among which reasons were the following:

First, A large majority of the conservatives of this city have not in the past, and will not in the future attend ward meetings, because of the well merited repute in which that method of choosing delegates has fallen.

Secondly, The ward meetings are always held in rooms so small that not one fourth of the conservatives of the ward could get into or near them, however much they might wish to do so.

Thirdly, Ward meetings afford the fullest opportunity to designing politicians, by picking and pulling, to thwart the will of the people, and there is a widespread conviction that in too many instances in the past such has been the outcome.

Fourthly, A large number of respectable and detecting frauds have been, and will be, committed by the use of ward meetings, because they are held at night and in hot suffocating rooms where the people are hurried and wedged often for as much as an hour, and are in a bad way.

Fifthly, A great many men, weary by the labors of the day, and anxious only to rest when their work is done, will not attend ward meetings, because they are held at night and in hot suffocating rooms where the people are hurried and wedged often for as much as an hour, and are in a bad way.

Sixthly, By a primary election, where the polls are open from sunrise until sunset, these objectionable features are done away with, and a full opportunity is given to every conservative voter to express at his leisure and convenience his choice of candidates, and for that reason primaries always have and always will give satisfaction as being undeniably the only perfectly fair method of ascertaining the wish of the majority, and keeping boys and persons not qualified voters, from selecting the candidates.

No one appeared before the committee in opposition to these views, and the writer confidently submits that they are in accord with the experience of every conservative voter in the city, and cannot be gainsaid.

After making their request, and stating their reasons for it substantially as above set forth, Messrs. Johnson and Nushbach retired, and the committee proceeded to consider the proposition, with the result that Messrs. Hugh Latham, Wm. H. Martbury and W. W. Herbert (3) voted for a primary election, while Messrs. Jas. R. Gaton, Isaac Smith, Theo. H. Ficklin, C. T. Ewin and R. H. Kidd (5) voted for ward meetings.

This, the writer is informed, is the first time that a conservative committee for this city has refused to order a primary when the same was respectfully asked for, and backed by the statement that a large number of the people wanted it.

It was stated in the last columns of the Gazette on the next day, that the reason the committee declined to permit the voters of this city to select their delegates by a primary election was, that they thought "it would be unwise to depart from the established custom of the party."

This reason is obviously remarkable for being no reason at all. If a custom is confessedly bad in every point of view, it should be departed from though it is as old and well established as Shute's Bill, and if, on the other hand, the compelling proposition is unobjectionable, it is the part of wisdom to adopt it, though it be as startling in its novelty and of as recent origin as would be the determination to let the people of this city manage their political matters in their own way, without attempting to control them in the interest of any particular candidate or individual.

The people of Alexandria, not being simpletons, have a strong suspicion that the motive of the committee was not stated with strict accuracy, and many of them would be glad to see one of the immortal "lives" whose apparent devotion to precedent would win the admiration of my lord Coke, would rise and explain just why they have decided to jog along in the old rut with all its admitted bumps and sink-holes, smooth, clean road that leads to that most desirable terminus—Fair and Free Selection and Popular Satisfaction.

The Congressional Nominee.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

The time is near at hand when the people of the city of Alexandria will be called upon to send delegates to the convention of the Eighth Congressional District, to aid in selecting a suitable person to represent them in Congress. Upon whom shall this great honor be conferred is a question of great interest to the whole district, and of special importance to the people of this city.

For sometimes past you have published communications, in advocacy, some opposing, the only Alexandria man who will be a candidate before that convention.

A calm survey of the past history of Alexandria will convince any candid mind that her want of influence in the conventions of our party; her utter failure to secure any high position from them is due entirely to one fact, viz: that her delegates have never been a unit in the support of any one of her sons. Whatever may have been the cause of this in the past, has not the time arrived when we should endeavor to bury our feud; to extinguish petty jealousies and animosities, and for the sake of the welfare of our city, elect upon some one man as our choice, and, by unanimously supporting him, show to the district that there is one Alexandria man upon whom our people can unite. Certainly the moral effect of such a move would be great, and it is a novelty of it greater still with us.

It seems to the writer that S. Chapman Neale is a man upon whom we can unite. There is no Alexandria man but knows his liberal and generous heart. Devoted to our people and to the best interests of our city; always foremost in everything that may redound to their welfare and prosperity; widely and favorably known throughout the district; able to carry on the contest in which we are about to engage, and with three candidates in the field, it may be a severe one; in every respect a representative Virginia; why in the name of reason should any of his native city reject him and elect a person unknown to them. Is there any other citizen or city in the district that would deliberately endeavor to defeat the aspirations of one of its own citizens unless some good reason could be given why he was not worthy their support?

Now certainly Mr. Neale is a good Democrat. No charge has ever been made against his character, except that he generally supports his friends in elections with all his power, and has naturally made enemies by so doing. A man with such an education as Mr. Neale has received, who has shown himself a shrewd business man, an able politician, a valuable member of the Legislature, a man capable of graduating in law at the University of Virginia in the space of one year, cannot be without capacity. On the contrary, we all know that there is no clearer head or sounder judgment in this community than Mr. Neale's. He has well and faithfully discharged every duty that he has ever undertaken, and has in every way demonstrated his ability to do his duty well and truly in any sphere in which he might be called upon to act. Is not duty well performed the best promise for future conduct?

But some may say he cannot receive the nomination. Well, is that any reason why at least he should not endeavor to secure it for him? The writer's experience does not convince him that officers are thrust upon communities in this way. They must seek for, or else go without them.

Arguments that he could not be elected if nominated, apply with equal force to every candidate who has been named or hinted at. Mr. Neale has made as few enemies and evoked as little antagonism as any prominent man in the district. If there be any other reasons why we should not support him the writer is ignorant of them.

The situation to-day is not as it was two years ago, when some of our people supported General Hunter. Then there was a clear and efficient and upright representative, worthy in every way of re-election, and some saw no reason why there should be a change. Now General Hunter has expressly declared that he was "beyond the convention for the fourth and the last time." A man untied to the duties of the place must be selected; is there any good reason why our people cannot put Mr. Neale forward as their unanimous choice, and see him in every way worthy to represent this district in the House of Representatives?

"But," says a writer under the name of "Civ," "the office should seek the man, not the man the office, and therefore he supports Major Cranston." There never has been a time in the history of this country when in practice this declaration has been acted upon. Nor is there to-day in this district any man so pre-eminent in point of ability that as a spontaneous feeling he can be chosen to represent him into office without an effort on his part. Oh, no, City, the politician now has to work early and late, and there is no reason why he should not from any standpoint, N.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Cranstons.

There is no avocation in life that is not addressed here and there by men of unusual ability. To these the verdict of pre-eminence is a thing of universal record. But this is rarely the limit of their excellence. As a rule the man who has the brains to find his way to public favor, has the heart to deserve it. He need not fear. The world looks on, appreciates, and finally applauds. Such a man was that generous, noble hearted gentleman, the late Hiram Cranston. Many of your readers, and many others in the South, recall the admirable "peace and dignity" and home like comforts of the "Old New York Hotel" under his able management. The Southern people's always liked his traits and his proprietor, and freely gave their tributes to the prosperity of both. When the war came, with its prisons and hospitals, and wounds and fevers, Hiram Cranston came too, with his heart and purse and hands. Next came the end of the war, with its poverty and desolation and despair. What was to be done? The sounds of industry had long languished; the sails of commerce were furl'd; there was no harvest. So it came about that many souls of the South found their way to Gotham in pursuit of the means of earning food and raiment and a shelter, if it might be, out of the ruined homestead for the loved ones dependent on them. And again, as of old, did Hiram Cranston come to the front with his purse, his influence, and his generous activities, to give employment and his greatly needed reward. He neither failed nor faltered. There was no unmeaning vacillation if promises. Just at the right time and in the right way he met the obligations which he felt the period imposed.

Hiram Cranston has passed from earth, but not from the hearts and memories of our people. Well, the "Old New York" is still there, and there is still a Cranston.

If a nephew can be a chip out of the old block, Henry Cranston is one. Singularly handsome, yet singularly modest, courtly in manner, judiciously attentive, and gifted in his appreciation of the fitness of things, Henry Cranston is a Southerner's best friend of a host.

His assistants and attaches show the value of judgment in choosing. There is no bustle, no confusion. In cooking and serving food, and in the service of the chamber, there are evidences of training and the perfection of method. The hotel has been greatly enlarged recently; in fact, it now covers an entire block, and has 350 rooms that will accommodate 400 guests.

From present indications, it will be enlarged again. So much for tact and ability. But Henry Cranston, with his uncle's capacity, has his uncle's heart. The writer happened to be there in the summer of 1875, when the surviving inmates of stricken homes in the yellow fever district first applied by letter and telegram for refuge. There was risk, there was widespread alarm.

But Cranston paused not a moment. "They have been my friends," said he, "and I'll be their friend now. Here shall they come, as many as choose, and here shall they remain until it is safe to return."

Mr. Cranston has displayed an active interest in every measure tending to restore to the South

to a condition of prosperity. His interest was conspicuous in a practical form on several occasions when some of the officers of the Virginia immigration society visited New York in behalf of their State. Through his exertions, the New York dailies sent representatives to meet them, and published columns after columns relating to the resources and advantages of Virginia, accompanied, in some cases, by the most flattering editorials. Excerpts from these articles were generally copied in the Northern and Western papers, thus advertising the attractions of the State to an extent that would have cost many thousands in the regular way. The New York Hotel is the headquarters, in New York of this society. The writer, and many others, are gratified that this hotel has been chosen as the place where the formal announcement of the Cincinnati nomination will be made to Gen. Hancock on the 12th of July. Our people recall their old time fondness for the "old New York," and it is because they feel that Virginia and the South never had warmer and truer friends in New York than "The Cranstons."

A TRAUCEDIAN'S SORE THROAT.—Edwin Booth, like most of his professional brethren, suffers frequently from severe inflammation of the throat, which prevents him occasionally from appearing on the stage. This theatrical sore throat is sometimes so serious that it actually drives an actor into private life. Booth, however, promptly stops the first symptom with Giles' Linctum Iodide Ammonie. Giles' Pills cure Chills and Fever. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet to Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. N. Trial size 25 cents.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!!

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